4.2.1   2002 Residential Energy End-Use Expenditure Splits, by Fuel Type ($2002 billion) (1)

	Natural Gas	Petroleum				Coal	Electricity	Total	Percent
		Distil.	LPG	Kerosene	Total				
Space Heating (2)	27.1	6.3	3.9	0.6	10.8	0.0	11.8	49.7	31.0%
Water Heating (3)	8.8	1.0	0.6		1.6		10.1	20.5	12.8%
Space Cooling (4)	0.0						19.9	19.9	12.4%
Lighting							19.0	19.0	11.8%
Refrigeration (5)							13.8	13.8	8.6%
Wet Clean (6)	0.5						7.2	7.8	4.8%
Electronics (7)							7.7	7.7	4.8%
Cooking	1.6		0.4		0.4		5.4	7.4	4.6%
Computers							1.6	1.6	1.0%
Other (8)	0.0	0.0	1.9		1.9		4.4	6.3	4.0%
Adjust to SEDS (9)	0.7						6.0	6.8	4.2%
Total	38.7	7.3	6.8	0.6	14.8	0.03	107.0	160.5	100%

Note(s): 1) Expenditures include coal and exclude wood (unlike Table 4.1.2). 2) Includes furnace fans ($1.9 billion). 3) Includes residential recreation water heating ($1.0 billion). 4) Fan energy use included. 5) Includes refrigerators ($10.5 billion) and freezers ($3.3 billion). 6) Includes clothes washers ($0.8 billion), natural gas clothes dryers ($0.5 billion), electric clothes dryers ($5.9 billion), and dishwashers ($0.6 billion). 7) Includes color televisions ($3.0 billion) and other electronics ($4.7 billion). 8) Includes small electric devices, heating elements, motors, swimming pool heaters, hot tub heaters, outdoor grills, and natural gas outdoor lighting. 9) Expenditures related to an energy adjustment EIA uses to relieve discrepancies between data sources. Energy attributable to the residential building sector, but not directly to specific end-uses.

Source(s): EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2004, Jan. 2004, Table A2, p. 134-136, Table A3, p. 137-138 for prices, and Table A4, p. 139-140 for residential energy; EIA, State Energy Data 2000, November 2001, p. 24-25 for coal and minor petroleum prices; EIA, Annual Energy Review 2002, October 2003, Appendix D, p. 353 for price deflators; and BTS/A.D. Little, Electricity Consumption by Small End-Uses in Residential Buildings, Aug. 1998, Appendix A for residential electric end-uses.